# Korean

## Alphabet

Kit Johnstone Tyabandha, Ph.D.

The Korean alphabet are presented here in two groups, namely consonant and vowel, and in dictionary order. For modern Korean where Chinese ideographs are no longer in use, these may be thought of being isomorphic. Here *g*, *d*, *b* and *j* occur between vowels, *ng* is in the final position of a word, which becomes an apostrophe in the middle and left out completely at the beginning.

**Consonant**.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{k(g)} & \text{gh} & \text{n} & \text{t(d)} & \text{dh} & \text{r} & \text{m} \\ \text{p(b)} & \text{bh} & \text{s} & \text{z} & \text{-(',ng)} & \text{c(j)} & \text{jh} \\ \text{ch} & \text{kh} & \text{th} & \text{ph} & \text{h} & & \end{array}\right\}$$

**Vowel**.

$$\left\{\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{a} & \text{ae} & \text{ya} & \text{yae} & \text{o} & \text{e} & \text{yo} \\ \text{ye} & \text{ọ} & \text{wa} & \text{wae} & \text{wi} & \text{yọ} & \text{u} \\ \text{wo} & \text{we} & \text{ui} & \text{yu} & \text{ė} & \text{ei} & \text{i} \end{array}\right\}$$

*Example.* [bhang] (n) (bread); [cal] (adv) (well); [cega] (pron) (1.sg) [humble]; [ching'hada] (vb) (call) (name); [chonci] (n) (heaven and earth) (the universe) (the world); [chosọ] (n) (place); [cipsaram] (n) (wife); [cogi] (overthere); [comsim] (n) (lunch); [Cungkuk] (China); [dhae] (n) (time); [dhang] (n) (the earth); [hagh'yọ] [hakkyọ] (n) (school); [hagọ] (prep) (and) (with); [hamyo] (prep) (and) (with); [Hankuk], (n) (Korea), (adj) (Korean); [hasi] (a certain time) (when); [hėntọn] (n) (chaos) (confusion); [il] (n) (matter) (business) (work); [Ilpọn] (Japan); [kamthan] (n) (wonder) (admiration) (marvel); [kath'i] (together); [kė] (that) (that person); [kėrom] (then) (in that case); [kėron] (such a) (that); [kọng'ho] (n) (emptiness); [kwa] (conj) (and); [kwa'il] (n) (fruit); [kyok] (n) (standing) (rank); [maekcu] (n) (beer); [mal] (n) (language); [malı] (n) (the end); [malzėm] (n) (word) (speech); [manhı] (adj) (much) (many); [mọkcok] (n) (purpose) (aim); [mul] (n) (water); [musėn] (what) (which); [mwo] (what?); [na] (pron) (1.sg); [nac] (n) (day); [nanuda] (vb) (divide) (separate); [odi] (where?); [odum] (n) (darkness); [ọjing'o] (n) (octopus); [omi] (n) (the ending of a word); [onė] (a) (one) (some); [pam] (n) (night); [pap] (n) (rice) (cooked rice); [phajon] (n) (Korean pancake); [pich] (n) (light); [pọsigi] (n) (small bowl); [saram] (n) (person); [sigan] (n) (time); [sọju] (vb) (Korean wine); [sonsaengnim] (Mr) (teacher); [sulcip] (n) (pub); [thaechọ] (n) (the beginning of the world); [uri] (pron) (1.pl); [yangcu] (n) (Western liquor); [yogi] (here); [yọjėm] (n) (newspaper)

## Bibliography

*Complete Korean*
Minjung's Handy *Korean Dictionary*, 1998